views that Unesco should strive for greater concentration in programmes, less politicisation in its activities and more efficient management of its activities and economies in expenditure. The demands for such reforms in Unesco were also made following the notice of withdrawal given by USA in December, 1983. The Director-General of Unesco, in response to these demands, had set up working groups to consider measures for improving the functioning of the Organisation. A Temporary Committee had' also been set up by the Executive Board of Unesco for improving the functioning of the Organisation. The recommendations of the Committee and the working groups were accepted by Director-General and the Executive Board and appropriate action was initiated on these recommendations wherever feasible. While several measures for improvement were incorporated in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1986-87, other recommendations requiring further approval were considered at the Twenty-third session of the General Conference of Unesco. The General Conference endorsed the reforms and also adopted the Programme and Budget fox 1986-87.

Family Welfare Programme in Karnataka

. 1828. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of family welfare programme is poor in the urban areas of Karnataka and very successful in rural areas;

(b) whether over all performance of the State of Karnataka in the field is better than other States;

(c) whether Karnataka achieved 45 per cent progress within six months this year as against 6o per cent progress for the whole year for the last year;

(d) what is the position of other States regarding family welfare programme;

(e) what are the directive being issued to other States; and

(t) whether any information has been obtained from the State Governments?,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR): A The progress of family welfare programme in Karnataka in Rural areas is better than that in Urban Areas.

(b) to (d) The State-wise and method-wise target and achievements during the last year *viz.* 1984-85 and the State-wise, methodwise proportionate target and achievements for 1985-86 (April to September) are given in statements I and II [See Appendix CXXXVI, Annexure Nos. 31 and 32].

(e) and (f) Information contained in the statements is based on the monthly reports being obtained from various States. Programme performance varies from State to State. However, all the States have been urged upon to improve their performance which is regularly monitored, appraised and appropriate feed back sent to them.

Vapi-Karambeli rail bridge

1829. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to, state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to leakage and overflow of Damanganga Dam in Gujarat, the Vapi-Karambeli railway bridge was washed away;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to restore the bridge for rail traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Railway bridge over the Damanganga river between Vapi and Karambeli stations was washed away on 31.7.1976 due *to* very heavy rains and unprecedented floods and not due to leakage or overflow of the Damanganga Dam.

(b) The old bridge which consisted of 14 x 18.3 metres girders each of Up and Down lines was completely damaged resulting in washing away of all 28 girders and uprooting/shearing of the 13 piers.

(c) A temporary bridge was constructed to restore single line working, and traffic was restored on 27.9.76. Double line working on temporary bridges was introduced on 2.11.76 and the permanent new bridge in replacement of the old bridge was opened to traffic on 9.5.77.

National Highways during Seventh Plan

1830. SHRI M. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleas ed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no road in Karnataka has been declared as National Highways for the last twelve years;

(b) whether proposals were invited from different States for making new additions to the existing new highways system while formulating Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if .so, what are the names of States who sent the proposals and what are the details of roads in kilometres ir each State, which are likely to be declared as National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Oompulstory moral education in Schools and Colleges

1831. SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make moral education compulsory in all the schools and colleges in the country for the development of human resoutcea; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Promotion of national and individual character is an important aim of the curriculum at the school stage. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, it is intended that the curriculum, textbooks and teacher training programme should be strengthened further in this regard. Similar value-orientation to the first degree courses offered by Colleges is visualised in the Seventh Plan.

Shortage of Urdu text books

1832. SHRI SHAMIM AHMED SIDDIQI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of the text books in Urdu;

(b) whether Government propose to assign the job of publishing the Urdu text books to the Urdu Academies; and

(c) if not, what other steps Government propose to take to overcome the shortage of Urdu text books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) The preparation, production and prescription of textbooks at the school stage is the responsibility of either the State Education Departments or the Boards of Secondary/School Education. This Ministry has, as such, no specific information which would indicate that shortage of text books in Urdu is being experienced in different States.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training has undertaken preparation a_s well as translation in Urdu of the text books which it has prepared and which are being used in Kendriya Vidyalayas and schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. While